

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following translation of a paragraph which appeared in the *Revue Industrielle* of August 1st, 1883, will be interesting as showing the enormous amount of property annually destroyed by fire in the United States and Canada:—

We gather from the latest statistics that the position of the insurance companies taking risks on property in the United States and Canada is not a very enviable one. In a late publication of the *Times* it is stated that in 1882 the value of property destroyed by fire amounted to 450 million francs. This is 30 million more than the annual sum during the past eight years. The aggregate loss in the United States and Canada during the past eight years is estimated at the enormous value of 3,396,000,000 francs. Among the buildings destroyed we find 646 churches and 2,872 hotels, which means that every day there was one hotel burnt, and in every four days a church.

The Anchor liner City of Rome, during her season's work, beginning on 20th May, and ending 4th November, 1883, or during a period of five months and eleven days, completed five round voyages, or ten trips, thus traversing in that time over 20,000 miles in distance, and loading and discharging ten complements of cargo and passengers—results which, however, will be best understood by the fact that the tonnage of the S. S. City of Rome is 2,415 tons, and her passenger accommodation—saloon, 493; intermediate, 200; steerage, 1,506; besides ample accommodation for crew and officers, the full complement of whom number 250. In other words, this great ship, in her 150 days' work, represented in the Atlantic an amount of tonnage and passenger room exceeding what was carried by the entire fleet of American liners in two whole years before the introduction of steamships. Apart from the magnificence and commodiousness of the City of Rome's accommodation in all classes, there are in her season's work two most specially noteworthy features, namely, the uniformity under all kinds of stormy weather of her passages, the average of the ten Atlantic passages being seven days four hours and twenty-five minutes, while the difference in time between the longest and shortest (six days twenty-one hours) was only a few hours, or not more than what often occurs in railway journeys of less than a quarter of the distance, between Liverpool and New York.

## SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1884.

JOHN M. KAPENA, Minister of Finance v. HER MAJESTY QUEEN EMMA, BERNICE P. BISHOP, and C. R. BISHOP.

This is a Bill of Equity filed to subrogate the Government to the rights of the mortgagee on a mortgage on the Honolulu House paid under the Act of the Legislature creating the Crown Land Commission.

Messrs. A. S. Hartwell and F. M. Hatch for respondents. The Attorney-General for petitioner, John M. Kapena, as Minister of Finance.

The hearing came up on demurrer of respondents.

The grounds of demurrer were:—  
FIRST—That the Crown Land Commissioners and others were not made parties to the action.

SECOND—That the bill did not state facts sufficient to entitle the petitioner to the relief prayed for.

Mr. Hartwell made the opening argument followed by Mr. Hatch.

The Attorney-General replied and Mr. Hartwell made the closing argument.

It was claimed on the part of the Government that a mortgage on the Honolulu House made by Wm. Webster for the use of his late Majesty King Kamehameha V should be revised in favor of the Government having been paid by the Minister of Finance under the Act of the Legislature of January 3rd, 1865. The Court took the matter under advisement.

## POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE-JUSTICE BICKERTON.

Saturday, March 15, 1884.

Joseph Tinker forfeited \$10 bail on a charge of assault and battery.

A. Huggins was charged with furious and heedless driving on the 14th instant. Plea, not guilty. Chas. Fisher stated that he saw the defendant driving as fast as he could go on Fort street and thought it was a runaway. Found guilty and fined \$10 and costs \$1 20.

Kauihi was again brought up charged with larceny of property valued at \$75 at the house of Major Wroughton during the previous week. Prisoner entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for eighteen months and fined \$20 and costs \$1.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered by prosecu-

tion in the case of Kaseo, charged with malicious injury by diverting water at Kapiolani.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1884.

Eight drunks. Each one fined the minimum amount of \$5.

Maulaha and Kamuela were charged with an affray. Maulaha forfeited bail of \$10, and Kamuela entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$5.

Samuel Hauka, on a charge of assault and battery, was remanded until the 20th inst.

Mary Howard was charged with being a common nuisance during the last six months past. At the request of her counsel she was remanded until the 21st inst.

Wm. Moore pleaded guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct for which he was sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Kahawai forfeited \$10 bail in preference to answering a charge of assault and battery.

Manana was charged with fornication during the three months last past. Plea, not guilty. Mr. Kawelo appeared for the defendant. This case arose out of a promise to marry which the defendant failed to fulfill. Found guilty and fined \$30.

Kama was charged with larceny of a saddle, property of Mr. Oeding. Found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor, and fined \$20. This sentence to begin at the expiration of his former sentence.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19th.

Akin and Ah Young, on a charge of opium in possession, were further remanded until the 21st instant.

Thomas Downey pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness, and was fined \$5. Hanania was similarly dealt with.

Kaalohai and Hana were remanded on a charge of fornication.

E. C. Marden was charged with violating Rule 25 of the Express regulations, by demanding more than the authorized fare.

The complainant, W. Lang, stated that he telephoned for an express from Dodd's stables, he being at the German Club. He told defendant to stop at the Reformatory School, when defendant claimed 50 cents. He paid it.

Defendant claimed that he drove the complainant past the Reformatory School before he spoke. Found not guilty, and discharged.

Kihel, Ah Poon, Ho Pui, See Hop and Manana were brought up on remand, charged with an affray arising out of a water dispute in Manoa.

Kahula stated that while Kihel and Manana were lowering the dam, the Chinese came and surrounded them, and beat them with sticks. There were twenty of them, but witness could not recognize any of them. Ah Poon discharged. Ho Pui and See Hop fined \$10 each, and Kihel and Manana \$5 each.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884.

Bela forfeited \$5 bail on a charge of drunkenness.

The two parties previously charged with fornication, entered a plea of guilty, and were respectively fined \$25 and \$15. Costs in each case, \$2 50.

Ah Kin and Ah Young were brought up on remand, charged with having opium in their possession. Plea, not guilty. Messrs. Russell and Davidson appeared for the defense.

Police Officer Marcos stated that during the night of the 14th instant, in consequence of information he had received, he went to the defendants' place on King street. Ah Kin was sitting on a trunk, Ah Young was sitting at a table, playing with buttons. He searched the room and found three boxes of dominoes. On further search he found some opium, and he then arrested the defendants. Officer Marcos stated that he smelt no smoke. The door was locked, and he broke it open.

Holoma, a native policeman, gave similar evidence to the previous witness.

Ah Young, one of the defendants, stated that he was in bed before the policeman came. When they came into the room he was sitting at the table. He had occupied the room nearly three weeks, and did not know these things, opium paraphernalia were there until the police shored it to him.

Ah Kin stated that his evidence was the same in substance to that of Ah Young, in regard to what took place that night.

Ah Kin was found not guilty and discharged. Ah Young found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor, and fined \$50. Appeal noted to the Supreme Court.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Samuela and Hauka, charged with assault and battery. The same defendants were charged with larceny of sugar cane, the property of Akin, valued at \$5. Remanded until 22d instant, at request of defendants.

CIVIL CASES.

S. G. Wilder & Co. vs. John Meek. Assumpsit for \$199. Mr. Ashford for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

Mr. Cathcart, clerk for Wilder & Co., stated that the claim was due and unpaid. Judgment for plaintiff for \$199; attorney's fees, \$12 45; costs, \$3 45; total, \$214 90.

Ah Hoy vs. Hang Choy & Co. Case discontinued. Costs \$2 25.

Thomas G. Thrum vs. See Hop. Assumpsit for \$8 50. Continued until the 24th instant.

Akuna vs. Lokana, et al. Action of trespass. Damages \$28. Continued until the 25th instant.

Z. Y. Squires vs. D. M. Crowley. Assumpsit for \$8. Settled out of Court. Costs \$2 25.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1884.

Samuela entered a plea of guilty to a charge of drunkenness, and was fined \$5.

Milimili and Mary Ann were charged with disturbing the quiet of the night. Plea, guilty. Fined \$5 each.

Mrs. J. W. Luning was charged with drunkenness, 3rd offence. Plea, not guilty. Mr. J. M. Davidson appeared for the prosecution.

Dr. Hagan stated that he saw defendant in his office on Tuesday last, and again last night at the station house. She was very excited on Tuesday and threatened to destroy herself. He urged her to go home. The excitement was alcoholic partially. She said she wanted to go to the asylum if he would let her. He offered to let her go and she refused. She started down Fort street and intimated that she was going to kill herself. Mr. Luning called at the doctor's office last evening and wanted him to go with him to his wife. When the doctor saw her here (station house) she was astounded with liquor, and had evidently been drinking for some days. During the two years he had known her he had seen her intoxicated several times.

A native policeman testified to having arrested her at a house near Smith's bridge at the request of her husband.

Found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 10 days.

Mary Howard was charged as a common nuisance. Plea, not guilty. Mr. W. O. Smith for defendant.

Messrs. Arnold, Jarrett, Beaumeister, Albert Smith, Frank Darling, Antonio Fernandez, Kaahane, and Wm. Fehlber appeared as witnesses for the prosecution.

Found guilty in the second degree and fined \$15; costs \$4 70.

## GUSTAVE DORE AND MARWOOD.

One morning in 1870 one of the waiters at the Langham Hotel came to tell him (Gustave Dore) that a stranger wished to see him. He would not give his name, but declared that the French painter would be glad to receive him as a visitor. Dore ordered the stranger to be shown into his room, and soon afterwards a little gentleman stepped in, with disheveled hair, a scrubby moustache, and a face surprisingly like a cat's. "Sit," he said to Dore, "I am a great admirer of your talent, and I should be happy to have a drawing of yours representing me in the exercise of my functions. I only want a few strokes of the pencil, and I am willing to pay you fifty pounds for the job."

"With pleasure," replied the artist; "with whom have I the honor to speak?" The other replied, with a pompous air: "I am Mr. Marwood, executioner." The first feeling of Dore's was one of repugnance, but his curiosity soon got the upper hand, and he told the hangman that he was at his disposal. "Then," replied the latter, "come and see me at work to-morrow. I am hanging Henry Wainwright, the man sentenced for cutting a woman into pieces at Whitechapel, and whom you must have read about in the papers." They agreed to meet on the following morning, and parted with a hearty shake of the hands. Dore kept his appointment, and returned home profoundly impressed with the horrible scene; which he determined to reproduce while yet fresh in his memory. He proceeded therefore to sketch, with his powerful and fantastic verve, the prison yard in the dim light of early morning, and the wooden shed under which one caught a glimpse of the rope with its slip-knot. The procession passing out of a little door, Marwood strutting proudly at the head with a bundle of straps in his hand. Then came the prisoner, with livid face and haggard eyes, walking like an automaton, and leaning for support on a clergyman. In the background rose the high prison walls casting their dark shadows. It is impossible to describe the dismal effect of this scene. When Marwood came for his picture he was delighted with it, and nobly took out his fifty pounds from his pocket book; but Dore declined to take the money, and asked him to pay it into the funds of the French Hospital in London. Mr. Marwood kept this drawing of Dore's for some time; but as afterwards executions became rarer, and his circumstances reduced in consequence, he consented to part with it, and sold it for £75 to Lord Aylesford, who afterwards disposed of it to a Frenchman, M. Jean Bertrand, whose property was, after this demise, sold at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, on the very day that Marwood died. "The Execution in London," although signed and dated, did not fetch more than three hundred francs (£12). True, it was put up with a lot of article of no value, and we are unable to say who is the present owner. [Jastou Vassy.

"An inter-view," remarked Bass, as he passed by the cemetery.

## PRESENTATION TO TRAINER OF MARTINI-HENRY.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Anniversary Handicap at the Sydney Turf Club's meeting on the 20th January, a very pleasing ceremony took place in the committee-room, where Major Walmesley, manager of the New Zealand Stud Company, presented Mr. M. Fennelly, on behalf of the company, with a handsome gold watch, as a recognition of the talent he had displayed in training Martini-Henry. The watch bore the inscription: "Presented to Mr. Fennelly by the Auckland Stud Company. Martini-Henry, V. R. C. Derby and Cup, November, 1883." In making the presentation Major Walmesley said that on leaving New Zealand he was requested by his brother directors to present to Mr. Fennelly some token of their appreciation of the brilliant manner in which he had brought out Martini-Henry. The results of the events in which the horse was engaged in Melbourne were received with an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm even in the land of the Maoris. He had much pleasure in presenting the testimonial, as he believed to Mr. Fennelly belonged the credit of bringing out the merits of the colt. He hoped that the colt would always show his head in front, and he trusted that the owner would not be content with his victories on this side of the equator, but would try him against the horses of England. He hoped the watch would keep as good time as the promising colt, and he believed that, although they might not produce Martini-Henry's superior, they would in the next decade produce several colts equal to him. Mr. Fennelly briefly thanked Major Walmesley for the handsome presentation, and hoped he would find it useful in timing not only Martini-Henry, but other horses that might be placed in his hands; and he would do his best to induce Mr. White to take Martini-Henry to England.

Why the Editor Declined.

I bet a man here not long ago, a barrel of flour, to go to the orphan asylum, says a Louisville letter-writer, that we had a hundred ladies in this town handsomer than Langtry. I was to write them in a Lexington newspaper, and the public was to decide who should pay for the barrel of flour. It was a draw bet. I wrote out a list of an even hundred, with some introductory remarks, and handed it to an editor here. He looked at it and inquired, if that was all of my list? I said yes, and to my disgust he said he would not publish that list for \$100. I wanted to know why he wouldn't publish it, and he said because he would get killed for it; and he applied to the effect that his hide would be as full of thirty-two calibre holes before night as a piece of sheetiron at an exposition washer cutter. I told him I could certainly see nothing but compliment and gentlemanly gallantry in it, and was sure nobody could be offended for having a name to appear in such a connection. "You didn't catch on right," he said; "they are not these that you have got that I am afraid of, but they are those that are left out," and then I tumbled to the racket.

## A POI FEED.

Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard relates his idea of a poi feed in the following words:—  
HAWAIIAN HOTEL, HONOLULU, H. I.  
Aikane:  
It was in No. 500, the *mauka* cottage in the hotel grounds, that must be forever associated with the memory of the Kohala boys. The Kohala boys were not present on the occasion of which I write; they had withdrawn to Kohala for repairs, and "Number 500" was ours for the time being.  
All the morning a carriage had been rolling to and fro, actively engaged in facilitating the arrangements for a poi-feed. There were fish of the rarest description to be captured, fresh from the net at three o'clock a.m.; these were to be swathed in succulent leaves and cooked in mysterious ways. Fowls likewise were to be procured; and a piglet, done to death and as delicate in texture as a new-born babe. There was a punch brewing in a borrowed punch-bowl, and a bath-tub full of ice water, wherein was sunk many a bottle of the choicest liquors that ever enriched our house of customs.  
All this took time and a carriage, and it was twilight before we sat in a big circle on the floor and feasted our hungry eyes. Fish, raw and cooked, were served in nests of leaves; flesh and fowl, snow-flaky and delicious beyond conception;

and such sea-weed salad as only mermaids and Hawaiians know how to make; powdered kukui-nuts for condiment, and crystals of rock salt; over all, and round about all, flowers and ferns were strewn in rich profusion; wreaths were upon our necks and brows; we wore bacchanalian in a decorative art sense, and moreover there was neither knife nor fork to mar our pleasure, nor pride, nor shrew, nor prying eye, nor anything but endless appetite and the very best of fellowship. The guitars were not silent, nor were the voices hushed; and when, weary of the feast, we sank back upon downy pillows and felt like drunken Sybarites, there was one who broke into a barbaric chant, and with much suggestive gesticulation, danced from the knees up until we cried "Enough!"

Then we ate again, and yet again, and perchance dozed at intervals, for the resources of the poi-feed are inexhaustible, and it was not until we had each and all had a dîng at the admirable Hula-Kui—and alas! for the most part covered ourselves with confusion, not unmixed with poi—that we separated with much adieu. The skeleton at that feast was composed almost entirely of fish-bones; not until the day following did we know one regret.

But there is a balm in Gilead, *Aikane!* You must know this from experience. It is as soft as oil; it is as mild as camel's milk; it is more soothing than a lullaby; not myrrh, nor hyssop, nor all the perfumes of Arabia, can pick a fellow up like one of these. I refer—need I name it?—to the poi-cocktail. Mothers need it, medicinally; children, the native and the acclimated, cry for it habitually; without it, or rather without its principal ingredient, the gentle Hawaiian would pass like a cloud from the face of the earth.

You need not ask your grocer for it; he knows nothing of its many virtues; you must come hitherward to seek it, for it is to be had on the spot, and taken after you have been well-shaken—for instance, after a poi-feed like the one above referred to. It will soothe your ruffled plumage; it will restore your soul; it will deliver you from limbo, and fill you with a great, an unutterable peace, in return for which ten thousand thanks were poor indeed. You will thrive under its influence; you will grow charitable and philosophical; and it is not unlikely that, while contemplating the flourishing condition of the retired American missionary, combined with the efficacy of the poi-cocktail, you will generously and freely, if not emphatically, acknowledge that the nation has not been converted in vain.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

Until quite recently it has been given out that Mr. Tilden would, under no circumstances, be a candidate for nomination before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency. Lately the opinion, however, is becoming quite general that he would like the nomination, and that it is by no means certain that he may not be strong enough to receive it. The New York Sun has been one of the journals which has persistently claimed that Mr. Tilden would not be a candidate, but, according to our latest advices, Mr. Dana of the Sun says "that nothing is more probable than that the Democratic Convention will nominate Tilden, and wait for his reply before proceeding any further." Should Mr. Tilden be nominated by the convention, in all probability he would accept, and, perhaps, he would be as likely to be elected as any one of the numerous aspirants whose availability is so freely canvassed. —[Morning Call.

## AN ARCTIC VOLUNTEER.

Another volunteer has been accepted by the Secretary of the Navy for the Arctic expedition to search for Lieutenant Greely, and this time it is a leader of society, Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory, Jr. He will be assigned to the command of the Bear, the other vessel, the *Thetis*, being under the command of Commander Winfield S. Schley, Lieutenant Emory, who stands 47 in a list of 277 lieutenants, entered the naval service of the United States September 23, 1862, and has served at sea 10 years and 9 months. Recently he has been on special duty at Washington, where he married an estimable society belle and has gathered around him a host of friends. Although regarded as being one of the favored ones of the navy, Lieutenant Emory was one of the first to volunteer for Arctic service, and, much to his gratification he has been informed by Secretary Chandler that his offer had been accepted and he had been honored with the command of one of the vessels of the expedition.